



1-24-1918

The Independent, V. 43, Thursday, January 24, 1918, [Whole Number: 2219]

The Independent

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/independent>

 Part of the [American Politics Commons](#), [Cultural History Commons](#), [Social History Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

[Click here to let us know how access to this document benefits you.](#)

Recommended Citation

Independent, The, "The Independent, V. 43, Thursday, January 24, 1918, [Whole Number: 2219]" (1918). *The Independent Newspaper, 1898-1952*. 1024.
<https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/independent/1024>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Historic Trappe at Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Independent Newspaper, 1898-1952 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Ursinus College. For more information, please contact aprock@ursinus.edu.

ESTABLISHED 1875

ACCEPT AND DEFEND THE
TRUTH WHEREVER
FOUND

VOLUME FORTY-THREE.

COLLEGEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918.

THE "HOME PAPER" OF THE MIDDLE SECTION OF PROSPEROUS MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

\$1.00 the YEAR

IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NUMBER, 2219.

ABOUT TOWN NOTES.

Mr. W. J. Parcell, of Overbrook, was the guest of Mr. L. H. Ingram, Saturday.

Mrs. Wayne A. Brown has returned from Baltimore, Md. Mr. Brown has been placed in the Officers' Training School at Camp Meade.

D. R. Homer, of Camp Meade, Md., spent the week end in town.

Miss Elizabeth Kratz spent Thursday as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Long, of King of Prussia.

Mr. David Reiner has been on the sick list for the past few days.

Mrs. Kathryn Moyer and family entertained Misses Sarah and Catharine Allebach, of Creamery, on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Henry Ferber, of Harrisburg, spent the week end with friends at Ursinus College.

Mr. Wellington Wetzel visited his son, Wellington, who is a member of the United States Navy, at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, Tuesday.

Mrs. Edward Hocker, of Germantown, spent the past week at the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Moser.

Miss Florence Walt is spending some time with relatives in Garret Hill and Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Keyser and family, of Norristown, spent Sunday with Mrs. John Keyser.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gottschalk and family were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Crist, of Yerkess.

Mr. Clarence Schuren, of Camp Meade, Md., spent the week end at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Schuren.

Miss Bertha Gristock spent Wednesday with her grandmother, Mrs. Tibbels, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Nevin K. Renninger were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Renninger, Sunday.

Mr. John Gottschalk visited friends in Ironbridge on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Grimley entertained a number of friends and relatives on Sunday.

Mr. Herman Benning, Jr., of Camp Meade, Md., was home over the week end.

Messrs. William McAllister and George Barrett attended a dance in Phoenixville on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Munson visited relatives in Stratford over the week end.

Messrs. George Walt, Joseph Muehe, Harold Hunsicker, Roy Stoen, and George Kimbly were home for several days during the past week because of the Government order for the closing of industries owing to the shortage of coal.

Miss Esther Roeder, of Philadelphia visited friends in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moyer and family were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Hausman.

Mrs. A. C. Ludwig and daughter, Mildred, spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Halteman, of Worcester.

Mr. Guy Koons, of North Wales, was in town several days last week.

Mrs. Ella Hobson, of Pottstown, spent Saturday with friends and relatives about town.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Bauer entertained a number of relatives on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Freed and son were the guests of relatives in Phoenixville, Sunday.

Miss Alma Bechtel spent Thursday and Friday in Philadelphia.

Mr. Wellington Wetzel, of the U. S. Navy, visited relatives about town several days last week.

Captain J. Arthur Adams, of Camp Dix, N. J., was a visitor about town, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Barrett, Mr. George Barrett, of Philadelphia, and Miss Adeline Most, of Camden, N. J., spent Saturday and Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Clamer.

Mr. B. F. Steiner has purchased the residence and property of Dr. Wm. Hill at the corner of 4th avenue and Main street.

Lieut. Herbert G. Peterson, of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, renewed acquaintances about town on Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Kathryn Moyer and family, of this borough, Mr. Jonas Allebach and daughters and Miss Sue Allebach, of Creamery, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Tyson, of Mingo, Upper Providence.

The public schools of the borough remain closed, the Directors not being able to obtain assurance of a sufficient supply of fuel to re-open them.

COAL SITUATION IMPROVED.

The coal situation in Collegeville and vicinity has improved, temporarily at least. The coal famine has been gradually disappearing since Monday, W. H. Gristock's Sons having received three large cars of black diamonds. When the loaded cars were switched onto the siding, Sunday morning, the welcome news of their arrival was soon spread over the town, and there was much rejoicing. When the coal situation will be permanently satisfactory involves much doubt. The probabilities are that so long as the world-war continues there will be periodical shortages in coal, and that consumers will be required to economize in the strictest sense of that term.

Henry K. Boyer, Federal Food Administrator of Montgomery county, has appointed as representatives: A. H. March, of Norristown; Dr. W. J. Wright, of Skippack, and H. G. Saylor, of Royersford.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Joseph A. Bailey, a well known contractor and builder of 434 East Marshall street, Norristown, died on Tuesday in Charity Hospital, Norristown, aged 55 years. He leaves a wife and four children. Funeral on Saturday at 2 p. m. Interment in Riverside cemetery; undertaker, J. L. Bechtel.

Eliza Jane Linsinbiger, wife of Benjamin Linsinbiger, of near Royersford, died on Saturday, aged 75 years, 5 months and 11 days. She leaves a husband, three sons, and one daughter. George W. Rambo, of Trappe; Irwin Linsinbiger, of Reading; Daniel, at home; and Mrs. Jacob Fry, of Royersford. Also one brother, B. F. Rambo, of Limerick. The funeral will be held on Thursday, January 24, at 12 o'clock, in St. Luke's Reformed church, Trappe. Interment in adjoining cemetery; undertaker, James Kimes.

Sarah A. Miller died at her home in Jeffersonville on Monday morning, of debility due to old age, in her 85th year. Mrs. Miller was the widow of Jackson W. Miller, and the daughter of the late Doctor Jones and Charlotte Davis and grand-daughter of Dr. Roger Davis. She leaves four daughters—Emeline, Eleanor and Eliza, at home, and Elizabeth, wife of S. Milton Rambo, of Norristown.

RED CROSS NOTES.

The Red Cross workrooms have been removed from Freedland Hall to Stein Hall, where three rooms have been placed at our disposal, the first room at the right of the entrance and two rooms in the rear. We shall be glad to meet all our members here, and we hope that new members will be added for there is much work to be done.

We have been asked to supply twenty-three hundred dressings by the first of February. In order that we may meet this demand the surgical department will be open every afternoon and evening this week, or until we have completed the required number.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the surgical work is one of the most important features of Red Cross aid, and it is earnestly requested that many of our workers as possible be present to assist us.

MRS. C. V. TOWER,
Chairman of Collegeville Branch.

MORE ZERO WEATHER.

The winter of 1917-1918 is keeping up its zero weather clip. Sunday morning mercury registered six below zero, Monday morning, 4 degrees below zero. At this writing, Tuesday morning, snow is falling fast and the indications were that the fall will be a heavy one. And, after the snow, more zero weather will not be surprising. Everybody is getting enough and to spare of an "old-fashioned winter."

DR. FARINGER ACQUITTED.

Dr. David R. Faringer, of No. 2102 Spruce street, Philadelphia, chief of the surgical clinic of the Garretson Hospital and assistant surgeon on the staff of the institution was last week acquitted by a jury in the Federal Court of a charge of attempting to bribe Dr. John H. Egan, a police surgeon, and an examining physician for local board No. 7. The jury was out only 5 minutes.

It was charged by the Government that Dr. Faringer had tried to influence the draft board's physician's recommendation on the physical fitness of William E. A. Read, who had been called for examination under the military law. Dr. Faringer refused to do so. Dr. Egan had been suffering from a depressed fracture of the skull, sustained in an accident, and in asking him to verify this fact from hospital records, added he would get a "blank envelope with a little change in it."

Dr. Faringer vigorously denied that he tried to bribe Dr. Egan, and with reference to the blank envelope explained that it meant only that Dr. Egan would be compensated for the service of obtaining information from the hospital records. Dr. Faringer denied that Read had paid him anything for the transaction, or that he was promising any remuneration.

Many prominent doctors and others testified as to the character and standing of Dr. Faringer.

The numerous friends of Dr. Faringer, in Collegeville and vicinity, will receive with much satisfaction the above information.

Condition of LeRoy Hallman Serious.

LeRoy Hallman, of Trooper, whose right arm was crushed in the rollers of a machine at the Philadelphia Mint, on Tuesday of last week, is now in a serious condition at Charity Hospital, Norristown. Notwithstanding the attention Dr. Y. Weber gave the wound gangrene developed, and it became necessary to remove Mr. Hallman to the hospital, Monday where his arm was amputated between the wrist and elbow.

Married.

At Malvern, Pa., on Saturday January 19, by Rev. T. N. Hyde, Mr. William Hunsberger, of Norristown, formerly of Yerkess, to Miss Blanche J. Renard, of Jeffersonville.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally, and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

HOME ECONOMICS DEMONSTRATIONS AT TRAPPE.

The Home Economics demonstrations given in Keystone Grange hall, Trappe, on Thursday and Friday of last week by the State College, were not as well attended as they should have been. The weather and bad condition of the roads no doubt being the cause. Miss Belle Hubbard, in charge of the demonstrations gave much useful information and many interesting facts. In the four sessions she discussed in detail "Grains and Grain Products," "Meats and Meat Substitutes," "Food Requirements and the Menu," and "Dress-making at Home." To quote from her discourse: If the war were ended to-day the food problem would continue for at least 5 years and careful buying and a wise using of what is bought were necessary. Ninety per cent of the buying of the world is done by women. On account of the lack of shipping facilities only the most concentrated forms of food can be shipped. Wheat can be shipped better than the other grains. French are unused to corn as a food and have no mills in which to grind it over there; also it heats and therefore spoils more quickly. Men in Indianapolis and Milwaukee are now at work on plans to change present machinery in flour mills to grind corn and other grains. Austria has wheat but it is too far away. In December only half the wheat was saved that should have been. One hundred and twenty million bushels were shipped before the war, 405 million bushels were shipped this year. If each person would save 1 ounce or 2 level teaspoons of wheat flour a day it would be equal to saving of 180 pounds a month. If one does not care to have any entirely wheatless days, bread made of wheat and other flour may be used. Four and one-third pounds of wheat per person per week is the allowance. Doctors recommend that not more than one-fourth of other grains be used with wheat flour in bread, as other grains have outer coats that contain objectionable mineral matters which would be harmful if used in larger proportion. Germany's bread contained 70 per cent. wheat and 30 per cent. rye flour. After they added one-third potato flour, hospitals were filled with people ill from digestive disturbances. It is recommended that a four of three-fourths wheat and one-fourth other grains be used. Of breakfast foods oatmeal well cooked is most nutritious. Uncooked foods have less nutrition.

As meat substitutes fish, corned, smoked, or salted can be used same as fresh and have the same food value. Milk and eggs have the same elements. Skimmed milk is high in food value, especially in protein which is a food value of meat. It is higher in that element than the whole milk. Butter milk has about the same value as skimmed milk. Beans, cheese and eggs as a class are used for meat substitutes. Of all the cheeses, cottage cheese is highest in protein. It is higher in protein than meat. When it is used meat is not to be served in that same meal. Meat savers who flavor beans or some cereal as rice with a small amount of meat provide valuable meat substitutes.

Fat is one of the energy and heat giving foods. The different vegetable oils and Crisco may be substituted for it in cooking. It is so scarce in France that bodies of animals not recovering in hospitals are used to make soap. French laundries are operated without soap. Hogs produce fat more quickly than any other animal; that is why each farmer has been asked to raise three more hogs this year. Animal fat is also used in making ammunition. Experiments are now being made to find out if fat is in animal fat that is not found in vegetable fat, as the latter cannot be used in making ammunition. All kinds of fats saved from cooking, or skimmed from top of water after cool, in which meat has been boiled, may be clarified by boiling such fat in salted water after cooking, skimming from the top.

Only 80 per cent. of our usual supply of sugar will be available after the new crop comes on the market, and each person's ration then, will be 4 heaping teaspoonsful per day. "Karo-Corn" syrup may be used to sweeten puddings and pies in place of sugar.

Adulterations of cotton are usually made by adding starch to make an ill woven material appear firm. Cotton is sometimes made to masquerade as linen and deceiving many are sometimes given to cotton materials, such as flaxon and linen. Cotton is used to make materials other than cotton. It is used in combination with linen and wool. Linen is tested by the oil test. Remove the starch from the material, place a drop of oil on it and press between blotters with a warm iron. The spot on the linen will appear perfectly transparent. On cotton the white drops show. Silk is adulterated with metal, sometimes as much as \$200 per cent. The burning test is used on silk. If the silk is good silk it will ignite quite readily and burn quickly, the burned part curling along as it burns. If heavily weighted it will light with difficulty and the burned portion will not curl, but will remain in the original position in which the silk was held.

REPORTER.

Will Receive Medal from King.

In a letter written in a dugout 60 feet underground to his father, Harry L. Keely, of Pottstown, Capt. H. E. Keely, a former resident physician of Pottstown Hospital, who is attached to the Eighth London Battalion, Forty-seventh Division of British Expeditionary Forces, states that he had been summoned to appear in London recently to be decorated by King George with the military cross medal for meritorious service on the field. Captain Keely writes that he had been on the battlefield since November 27, had been badly "gassed" and had narrowly escaped being taken prisoner.

The crematorium building at Centre Point was unroofed by wind.

LOCAL FARMERS TO GET NITRATE.

Notice has been given to A. K. Rothenberger, agricultural agent for Montgomery county, that the U. S. Department of Agriculture will sell at cost a supply of nitrate of soda to farmers in this county.

The nitrate was purchased through the War Industries Board under the authority of the Food Control Act as a part of the program for stimulating agricultural production. It will be unloaded at Atlantic ports and the price will be \$75.50 a ton, free on board cars at port of arrival. Farmers are to pay in addition freight from port of arrival and the State fertilizer tag fee.

Applications for a part of the 100,000 tons of nitrate bought by the government will be received only from actual farmers or owners or holders of farms for use on their land, and may be made through county agent, A. K. Rothenberger.

No money will be required with the application but upon notice from the county agent farmers who have signed applications must deposit with a local bank, association, or individual, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to act as the farmers' agent for that purpose, money to cover the cost of the fertilizer except the freight charge. After the money is transmitted to Washington the nitrate will be shipped to the farmers. If applications for the nitrate exceed the supply of about 100,000 tons the government will allot the supply on a pro rata basis among those who applied. Applications must be received by February 4.

ALL ENLISTED MEN SHOULD INSURE THEIR LIVES.

To safeguard America's gallant soldiers and sailors and their families, it is imperative that our fighting forces avail themselves of the full privileges conferred by the Military and Naval Insurance Act.

For his own benefit, every enlisted man and officer in the Army and Navy should take the full \$10,000 of insurance. Insurance of almost \$4,000,000,000 has already been applied for, but this grand total is only a beginning. America's Army and Navy should be 100 per cent. insured. The necessity of prompt application can not be emphasized too strongly. Persons in service before October 15, 1917, must apply on or before February 12, 1918. Those who joined after October 15, 1917, have 120 days from the date of enlistment in which to apply.

The unprecedented advantages and privileges conferred by the Government and the extraordinary low cost have been explained to all men in the service. All that is needed now is to speed up applications before February 12.

If you have a relative or friend in the Army or Navy, encourage him to promptly avail himself of the Military and Naval Insurance Act.

LECTURE-RECITAL.

On Founders' day, in the evening, a lecture-recital will be given at Ursinus College by Mrs. Jessie Royer Greaves. The subject will be that wonderful drama of Norway, "Peer Gynt."

Mrs. Greaves gives a unique interpretation of this great work of Ibsen's. Not confining herself to the actor's arrangement of the play, which is but a partial presentation of the entire drama, she interprets the great work as a whole together with its curious Norwegian philosophy. As she has been fortunate in having Norwegian friends, Mrs. Greaves is able also to create for her audience the natural setting for the drama, that is the atmosphere and environment of Norway.

Arrangements are being made to introduce into the program the Peer Gynt music composed by Grieg for the Richard Mansfield presentation of the play.

A. K. Kneule Will Continue as Postmaster of Norristown.

Albert K. Kneule has been recommended by the President for four years more as postmaster of Norristown. It is expected that the Senate will confirm the recommendation. Mr. Kneule completed his first term of four years in October. In that period the business of the Norristown post office has almost doubled and that, due to placing 124 offices of the county under his jurisdiction has added three-fold income. The sale of the stamps, etc., has also added to the burden of the office. That his services have been satisfactory to the "powers that be" is indicated by his continuance.

UNITED STATES INCOME TAX INSTRUCTORS.

The United States Income Tax Instructors assigned to Montgomery county will sit at the following places on the dates stated: Norristown, at the court house, January 21 to February 8; Conshohocken, post office building, January 21 to February 2; Pottstown, post office building, January 21 to February 9; Royersford, post office building, January 21 to February 2; Ardmore, post office building, January 21 to February 2; Lansdale, post office building, February 4 to February 16; Jenkintown, Trust company building, February 4 to 16.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS GROW.

Cow-testing associations, as a result of work by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, have continued to increase until now there are 472 active associations composed of 12,083 dairymen owning 216,831 cows. The past year showed a gain of 37 per cent in number of associations. The cows tested are approximately 1 per cent. of all the dairy cows in the United States. The most noticeable development has been in the Western states.

LATE COUNTY TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS IN QUESTION.

The County Commissioners, upon advice of their solicitor, Freas Styer, contend that George H. Anders, the County Treasurer, who committed suicide recently, conducted the office in a manner that will require Court to pass upon whether or not his action was warranted by law. About \$4200 is in dispute.

Certified accountants employed by County Controller Heebner report that Mr. Anders carried as cash on hand signed receipts for the payment of E. M. Harry for clerical work to the amount of \$700, \$20 for clerical work of F. S. Funston, 18 duels amounting to \$3325, "purporting to be an account of expenses of collecting taxes on the roads under the act of 1868," and five duels aggregating \$703.31, "on account of commissions."

Formal demand for payment of the \$4200 has been made by the County Controller upon the Penn Trust Company, the late Treasurer's surety, which is advised by its attorney to refuse to pay it until there is a Court decision as to Anders' right to these fees, which, if allowed, will practically adjust his account.

Controller Heebner will pay \$1800 to E. C. A. Moyer for auditing these accounts, as the Commissioners refused to pay for an audit.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The annual report of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Montgomery county is as follows:

We are entering upon our third year of the work of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Montgomery county, and present to the public, the following brief summary of the work that has been done.

The officer of the previous year were re-elected: Mrs. O. F. Lenhardt, president; Mrs. T. B. Culver, vice president; Miss Lillian Jones, treasurer; Miss Kate H. Brusstar, secretary.

There have been 195 applications received to date, 18 of which were not eligible. Assistance has been granted to 47 families which leaves 137 eligible families not cared for. Thirteen families have been dropped from our list for various reasons: death re-marriage, children attaining the age of sixteen years, non-compliance with rules governing the granting of assistance, etc. The total number of families on our list is 34; number of children, 120.

One of our children had her adenoids removed. One child who had infantile paralysis, is receiving hospital treatment and also physical training at a local Young Men's Christian Association, and shows great improvement. Glasses were secured for one. Applications were secured for three boys to enter Girard College. The investigator, Mrs. Lydia Slaughter, made 945 visits to the families and has been helpful to them in their many difficulties.

While the additional grant of money made at the last session of the Legislature has made it possible to add some families to our list and has enabled us to give more adequate relief and to give aid to the number of eligible families on our list, we trust that the next Legislature will grant a sufficient amount of money to care for all the eligible families of the State.

KATE H. BRUSSTAR, Secretary.

JOHN H. REX APPOINTED COUNTY TREASURER.

Governor Brumbaugh, last week, appointed John H. Rex, Esq., a member of the legal fraternity, as Treasurer of Montgomery county to succeed the late George H. Anders. The appointment is in harmony with the calculations and anticipations of the Brumbaugh contingent of the Republican party. The new county Treasurer is expected to ask for the resignation of the present deputies in the office and appoint a new set of assistants. Of course, this expectation may not materialize. Mr. Rex's appointment will hold until after his successor is elected by the voters next fall.

It is necessary for him, first, to secure the Republican nomination at the primaries and a majority vote of the people at the polls in November. The outcome of the first contingency may, and probably will, eliminate all both about the second and final contingency.

EXPERT CLAIMS BLIGHT CAUSED VAST POTATO LOSS.

According to the State Department of Agriculture, the 1917 potato crop amounted to 25,674,500 bushels. Figures compiled from over 200 reports on potato losses by C. R. Orton, of the botany department of the Pennsylvania State College, show that eighteen per cent. of this crop of 8,402,563 bushels were destroyed by the late blight. This enormous loss might have been saved if proper spraying had been carried out through the State. One bushel of potatoes could thus have been furnished to every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania.

The survey shows further that last year's potato crop was reduced 4,668,090 bushels or ten per cent. by early blight, another fungous disease which can be controlled by timely spraying. It is thus evident that the potato crop in Pennsylvania was reduced more than twenty-five per cent. last year by fungous diseases which might have been prevented by proper spraying with home-made Bordeaux mixture. Every potato grower should plan to secure a supply of copper sulphate now to spray the 1918 crop. With a labor shortage and the necessity for increased production, every acre cultivated should have its efficiency protected through the control of plant diseases.

Wind blew down and demolished the Woxall creamery smokestack.

FARM PRODUCTS RECORD MADE BY NATION IN 1917.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Farm products of the United States reached the unprecedented value of \$19,443,849,381 last year, an increase of more than \$6,000,000,000 from 1916 and almost \$9,000,000,000 more than in 1915. A preliminary estimate just announced by the Department of Agriculture shows crops were valued at \$18,010,462,782 and represented 70 per cent. of the value of all farm products. Animals and animal products were valued at \$5,839,386,599 in 1917, an increase of almost \$1,500,000,000 from 1916.

The value of all farm crops for 1917 by states, not including the value of animals and animal products, shows Illinois first, Texas second and Iowa third. In 1916 Texas led, with Iowa second and Illinois third. Corn, with a value of \$4,053,672,000, was the king of crops, and cotton was second with a value of \$1,517,558,000. Other billion-dollar crops in 1917 were: Wheat, \$1,307,427,000; hay, \$1,359,491,000, and oats, \$1,601,427,000. The value of all farm crops in 1917 as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, with the ranks of the states follow:

State	Value	Rank
Maine	\$71,425,000	37
New Hampshire	25,748,000	46
Vermont	45,950,000	42
Massachusetts	69,106,000	38
Rhode Island	8,852,000	48
Connecticut	57,814,000	39
New York	417,738,000	12
New Jersey	103,395,000	24
Pennsylvania	412,394,000	13
Delaware	27,707,000	44
Maryland	123,879,000	31
Virginia	344,159,000	22
West Virginia	132,281,000	30
North Carolina	177,846,000	11
South Carolina	389,387,000	15
Georgia	542,733,000	9
Florida	104,771,000	35
Ohio	546,068,000	4
Indiana	503,154,000	8
Illinois	482,042,000	21
Michigan	356,265,000	17
Wisconsin	367,095,000	19
Minnesota	480,230,000	9
Iowa	784,488,000	3
Missouri	546,068,000	5
North Dakota	220,290,000	18
South Dakota	366,582,000	16
Nebraska	522,186,000	7
Kansas	399,844,000	14
Kentucky	375,710,000	16
Tennessee	290,819,000	20
Alabama	281,563,000	25
Mississippi	359,094,000	19
Louisiana	313,352,000	24
Texas	788,983,000	2
Oklahoma	359,579,000	23
Arkansas	389,538,000	20
Montana	103,845,000	35
Wyoming	52,829,000	40
Colorado	164,000,000	28
New Mexico	39,470,000	43
Arizona	27,063,000	45
Utah	49,627,000	41
Nevada	25,655,000	47
Idaho	94,890,000	36
Washington	144,422,000	29
Oregon	108,632,000	32
California	432,285,000	10
United States	\$13,580,768,000	..

WAR SAVINGS.

Thrift stamps and war savings stamps are the most democratic of investments and America expects every American to show love of republican institutions by investing in this democratic security. The aggregate amount of the investments and the number of investors in these war savings securities are in a way the answer of the people of this great democracy to the call of the cause of democracy throughout the world and the vindication of civilization and humanity.

They afford every person, however humble and however small

THE INDEPENDENT

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

COLLEGEVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

E. S. MOSER, Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday, January 24, 1918.

THE CLOSING OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

The closing of industrial plants, for five days ending on Tuesday, with here and there an exception, in all States east of the Mississippi river, by order of Fuel Administrator Garfield, has been the cause of a great deal of condemnatory comment. The suddenness of the action taken by the Fuel Administrator had much to do in accentuating and emphasizing opposition. The purpose of the sweeping order, which also includes the closing of industrial plants and various business places for ten successive Mondays, was to effect a lessening of fuel consumption and to facilitate the removal of the congestion in freight traffic which had become general and alarming; with thousands of loaded coal cars blocked in the vicinity of coal mines, and with the consequent inability of railroads to deliver coal to supply the greatly enlarged ocean traffic caused by the transportation of men and munitions to Europe. The Fuel Administrator's order was a drastic measure, and it will require some time, and much observation and thought, to finally determine its wisdom or unwisdom. After going over the critical fuel situation those in authority, President Wilson included, decided upon the issuance of the order. They acted in good faith and did what they deemed proper in view of the various untoward circumstances involved. If the order shall prove to have been, all in all, an expensive blunder, the Administration at Washington will then have, in relative measure, weakened public confidence in its ability to grapple with the gigantic industrial problems arising from war times. Nothing is to be gained now by unreasonable and spasmodic criticism.

There are a number of considerations relating to the present fuel and food problems of the nation. Conditions, due to the vast military preparations of the Government, are conspicuously abnormal, and there must of necessity arise much difficulty, inconvenience, if not suffering, because of the extraordinary burdens placed upon the railroads and other carriers of fuel and food products. The greatly increasing output of all the industrial plants has made necessary the rapid movement of raw materials and finished products from place to place. This necessity is found to be out of all proportion to the normal equipment of the railroads in cars and engines. In other words, production has gotten beyond the transportation facilities of the country. The situation is therefore a trying one and the patience of the public is necessarily taxed beyond any previous experience in the history of the United States. Perhaps it will dawn upon that part of the public which has been eager to condemn the railroad corporations as robbers and which has had a tendency to cripple and depopularize the great and most useful transportation companies of the country, that much of the condemnation was both uncalled for and unjust. Another consideration, and one that needs to be emphasized, is that in war times the people must look for and expect trying conditions and all manner of annoyances and discomforts. With our boys on their way to risk their lives, and the billions of money to be raised and expended to meet the requirements of the Government, those at home must not delude themselves with the thought that they can just go along as they were in the habit of going in normal times. Our nation is at war, and whilst it has thus far suffered none of the hardships and cruelties of European countries, there is no telling what is going to happen in the future. Let us try to be prepared for what comes, and do as little howling as possible.

"NO KAISER RULE," says Governor Brumbaugh, in dilating upon the gubernatorial situation. "No Kaiser Rule," eh? The Governor has been playing "kaiser rule" ever since his induction to his high office at Harrisburg. His playing has been in great part miserable bungling, but no matter, he has tried hard to play the role of a kaiser. If he did not possess an exaggerated estimate of his own importance, if he had horse sense enough to appreciate the weight and significance of his own shortcomings, he might be persuaded by his nearest friends to quit playing the role of a kaiser and refrain from charging others with what he himself is most guilty. But his case is hopeless. He is a great and good man in his own estimation, and that disposes of all evidence to the contrary—in his own mind, of course. But, my oh! me, how he can spread himself and make a noise with words, words!

It is apparent enough to all who will mix reason with their information that the Russians have more liberty now than they are able to utilize to their advantage and well-being. They are not far enough along on the road of enlightenment to comprehend the difference between liberty and license; between democracy and mobocracy. There is a long struggle ahead for Russia, and it will require strong, sane leadership, a leadership imbued with a real understanding of rightful human liberty, and a clear recognition of human justice, to prevent the Russian people from again becoming wholly subject to the avarice, injustice, and inhumanity, of monarchial rule.

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH'S appointment of Attorney John H. Rex to succeed the late George H. Anders as Treasurer of Montgomery county is significant of the Governor's disposition to participate in factional politics or "get even" with those who have good reason to hold him in utter contempt now and hereafter. Under the circumstances the Governor did what was quite natural for him to do. By and by he will step down and out of the Governor's chair without, mayhap, removing entirely a lot of permeating stench from the nostrils of the people. Meanwhile some of his appointees, not altogether unlike in make-up to the Governor himself, may be smitten either at the primaries, or at the general election; Attorney John H. Rex among the number.

I NOTE, with a sense of appreciation, that Brother Meredith of the Quakertown Free Press is steadily widening his field of observation and reflection, with an especially strong inclination toward economics. I expect to hear from him on the score of eugenics, in due time. Of course I shall be more than pleased if he takes a shy at theology, even at the risk of inviting invidious remarks from Brother Spatz.

I HAVE known for a long while that Editor Spatz of the Boyertown Democrat is philosophically inclined, and that he has a strong vein of humor in his make-up. Here is some corroborative testimony excerpted from Saturday's Democrat:

The just and the unjust fell this week. Even our own Editor failed in the equilibrium test with Nature's slippery ways, and we are dictating instead of writing our editorials this week. Back on the Essarkay farm (the "ess" of it is ours) it happened. The rest of our anatomy failed to keep up with the pedal extremities, and not being able to control the law of gravity, down we came in a heap, mostly collected on the right shoulder. The attraction of the earth—or ice—was sudden, severe and jolting, and not conducive to polite language. But it didn't damage the farm. Dr. Oberholtzer has the job of bringing the shoulder into working order again. The redeeming part of the damage is that we can not sign our checks, or endorse any notes, so the bill collector needn't bother us for some time.

FROM the Indianapolis News: In complimenting organized labor on the part it has taken in the war, unorganized labor, which has also served, should not be forgotten.

DRY-PACKED FOWLS

Packing Chicken in Ice Causes It to Lose Its Value.

CONSUMER IS LOSING MONEY

Bird Should Never Be Wet Until It Gets Final Quick Rinsing Off in Housewife's Kitchen—Soaking in Water Is Harmful.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Wet-packing a broiler and sending it to market in ice causes it to lose 13 per cent of its value while fowls lose about ten per cent, according to investigations by the United States department of agriculture. If dry-packed broilers are worth 40 cents, wet-packed broilers are worth not more than 35 cents; and if dry-packed fowls cost 30 cents, wet-packed ones should not cost more than 27 cents. The department specialists point out that consumers who pay the same price for dry-packed ones, are losing money.

Chicken Absorbs Water.
A chicken thrown into ice-water to remove animal heat and sent to market in a barrel in direct contact with cracked ice, it is pointed out, absorbs water for which the consumer has to pay chicken prices. The water also dissolves out from the chicken valuable flavoring and nutritive substances. These go into the water at the bottom of the barrel along with filth that is washed from dirty feet and bloody heads and trickles downward over the poultry.

Dry Packed Chicken.
With a dry-packed chicken the animal heat is removed by hanging the bird in an artificially cooled room maintained at nearly freezing temperature. The chicken is then packed into a box containing 12 birds and sent to market. The box is hauled in refrigerated cars and is kept by good retailers in good ice boxes until sold. The bird is never wet; has no chance to absorb water or become washed out. A bird should never be wet until it gets a final quick rinsing off in the housewife's kitchen. The practice of some housewives of soaking a chicken after it is dressed, in a pan of water even for an hour or two helps to leach out valuable qualities.

HERE ARE SOME "CANS"

You can avoid using milk or cream cans for wrong purposes. Sometimes people put gasoline in them and ruin them almost immediately.

You can refrain from battering the cans needlessly.

You can return other people's cans, if you happen to get them by mistake. The owner needs them.

You can see that your own can does not lie about the milk. It is a little bit of soda or oil, even though you may not be going to use it at once, take it away and care for it.

You can remind the railway agent that he may help by giving cans as much protection as possible.

You can rinse the vessel before using. It may have been thoroughly cleaned at the factory; but it needs a fresh rinse before using.

You can keep the vessel clean inside. Use a little sal soda or kerosene in washing the tins out, if necessary.

You can see that a tin does not stand in a damp place or with moisture inside. Especially at the end of the season, when the cans are being put away, dry each carefully and store under cover in a dry atmosphere.

MERITS OF WINTER PLOWING

Greatest Advantage Is from Economic Standpoint—Permits Better Utilization of Labor.

The merits of fall and winter plowing have been discussed pro and con by many writers. It is evident that the advisability of plowing in the fall depends upon several factors. It is not advisable, as a rule, to break land not in seed of some kind, if it is in need of organic matter, and a cover crop can be grown on it to plow under in the spring. Stiff sods can be plowed in the fall, and in most cases ought to be, if possible. The greatest, and perhaps the only decided advantage in fall plowing, is from an economic standpoint. It permits a better utilization of the farm labor and permits part of the hardest work on the farm to be done at a time when other work is not pressing.

This Is Our Winter of Test

SERVING food is a local problem for each community. Prices and definite rules for every one cannot be formulated. It is a duty for each one to eat only so much as is necessary to maintain the human body healthily and strong. This winter of 1918 is the period when it is to be tested here in America whether our people are capable of voluntary individual sacrifice to save the world. That is the purpose of the organization of the United States Food Administration—by voluntary effort to provide the food that the world needs.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

NEED BIG HERDS

Europe's Meat Supply Must Come From America.

Warrior Nations Have Depleted Live Stock at Enormous Rate, Even Killing Dairy Cattle For Food.

American stock breeders are being asked to conserve their flocks and herds in order to meet Europe's tremendous demands for meats during the war and probably for many years afterward.

The United States food administration reports that American stock raisers have shown a disposition to co-operate with the government in increasing the nation's supply of live stock.

Germany today is probably better supplied with live stock than any other European nation. When the German armies made their big advance into France and then retreated virtually all the cattle in the invaded territory—approximately 1,800,000 head—were driven behind the German lines.

But in England—where 2,400,000 acres of pasture lands have been turned into grain fields—the cattle herds are decreasing rapidly. One of the reasons apparently is the declining maximum price scale adopted by the English as follows: For September, \$17.75 per 100 pounds; October, \$17.25; November and December, \$16.08; January, \$14.40. The effect of these prices was to drive beef animals on the market as soon as possible.

In France the number of cattle as well as of the quality have shown an enormous decline during the war. Where France had 14,807,000 head of cattle in 1913, she now has only 12,341,000, a decrease of 16.6 per cent. And France is today producing only one gallon of milk compared to two and one-half gallons before the war. Denmark and Holland have been forced to sacrifice dairy herds for beef because of the lack of necessary feed. Close study of the European meat situation has convinced the Food Administration that the future problem of America lies largely in the production of meat producing animals and dairy products rather than in the production of cereals for export when the war will have ceased.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government and sold at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to B. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making meatless menus this writer finds our American friends and neighbors outside a fertile field for new ideas.

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies calculated to hinder Canadian food conservation according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are of the same general character as those the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous tale of a traveling famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to these lies and stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life usually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation."

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. Bit by bit they dissipate public trust, the bed essential in the work of food control."

It is with every individual to forbear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vagrant and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to co-operate in work which is going to mean more than the majority of people yet realize."

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equity of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables, and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, whole sale and retail establishments of the country.

Meet Trouble.

Rise above small things. The woman who lets small things worry her will be completely undone the first time she meets with a really big problem. It is disintegrating to your mental and nervous condition, not to mention your physical condition, to worry. You needn't be resigned to fate nor slip your troubles off as the old friend duck's back throws water. But you can meet troubles with a will to conquer them or adjust them—and, after that, "they should worry," but not you.—Exchange.

Boys Drowned, Cat Escaped.

The tables were turned in a tragic manner at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, recently when two young boys who attempted to drown a cat—at the request of the animal's owner—were themselves drowned in a small bay about three miles from the city. The cat struggled when the lads tried to hold its head under the waves and before the boys realized their danger

they were swept out to sea by the outgoing tide. The cat escaped from the water and returned to its old home.

Utilizing Rice Hulls.

Experiments have been made with rice hulls in combination with different binding agents, but while the resulting briquets gave every satisfaction from the standpoint of heating, yet the initial cost of the various binding agents made their cost too high for practical purposes. The experiments, however, are being continued, and it is hoped that in the future a briquet can be manufactured that will be satisfactory from an economic standpoint.

A Leaking Faucet.

When the faucets in the bathroom or kitchen leak or do not allow the water to flow freely they need a new washer, and the washers cost five cents each. To put on the washer, turn off the water, the rod is usually under the sink or in the basement, and unscrew the faucet; take off the worn-out washer and slip on a new one and turn your water on again and presto! the work is done and no repair bill to pay.

Make Windows by Hand.

In making stained-glass windows every bit of the work is done by hand, and it is amazing to realize how many times each piece of glass must be handled. An operator tells of counting one day and finding that no less than twelve times were necessary. All the leadwork is done by hand too, even the opening of the little slots into which the glass is fastened.

Record Floods in China.

The Celestial kingdom has been the scene of some of the most terrible floods on record, observes London Tit-Bits. In 1801 the Yellow river overflowed and destroyed nearly 2,000 villages and towns and 5,000,000 people. Two years later there were great inundations in Mongolia, caused by typhoons, resulting in a death roll of 6,000.

Do Your Work Properly.

Make up your mind that you will do what you have to do the very best you know how. There is very little work that is really difficult. But all good work is painstaking. If you put your whole soul into your work, you will learn to enjoy it, and you will become constantly better and more worth while.

Cupid Makes Early Call.

An American professor who has spent his life investigating and has collected the evidence of 1,703 young people, declares that both sexes start being wounded by Cupid's darts at the age of three and that a woman's love reaches maturity at twenty-two and a man's at twenty-four.

Velvet-Making.

Velvet was developed and originated from fur in China. Thence velvet-making was introduced into India, and in the fourteenth century into Italy, where that sort of fabric especially appealed, and where the art of velvet-making reached its height.

The Potato.

The potato was first introduced into Spain by Hieronymus Cardan, a monk, in 1553; into England by Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake in 1563, and into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1569.

Fertile Land Untouched.

The mountain regions of Cuba include many ridges and valleys of extremely fertile land, nearly all untouched, and existing practically as they did before the time of the Spaniards.

As the World Goes Round.

"Love makes the world go round," quoted the Parlor Philosopher. "Yes, but marriage generally squares things," added the Mere Man.—Town Topics.

Worth Consideration.

Pleasure comes through toil and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.—Ruskin.

Sir Oliver Lodge's Faith.

"I will not believe that it is given to man to have thoughts higher and nobler than the real truth of things."

Best Kind of Play Is Work.

One of the best kinds of play is work. Many of the elements of play enter into work. If it is performed in the right spirit. The most satisfying forms of play are those in which interest is excited; competition, with desire to succeed and accomplish some definite end, makes the game worth playing. Work is fatiguing and distasteful when it is lacking in these elements.

Take Pains.

Genius has been defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains, and talent, which is a sort of second cousin of genius, has the same characteristics, observes an educator. One who will take pains enough will meet with a measure of success. And no one who belittles the need of patient, plodding work is likely to succeed, no matter what his endowments.

At Sunday School.

"Give an account of Balsam," said the teacher. "Balsam was a prophet who lived a long way off," replied the student. "After a while he went out for a ride on his donkey, and he got very angry with the donkey and hit him, and a voice from heaven said, 'You must not hit the donkey; it is holy ground.'"

Moss Is Valuable.

"Moss" is the popular name for several kinds of small flowerless plants which flourish in damp places. In mountainous and wet districts tracts of moss are of great service in retaining the water and preventing sudden floods.

Too Particular.

The girl who thinks more of her georgette crepe waist than she does of her bean and refuses to permit it to get mussed will never marry to the satisfaction of Mr. Mendelssohn.—Florida Times-Union.

The Success

OF OUR

January Clearance Sale

Proves that a multitude of new buyers have joined the big family of Warner's pleased customers. Watch for other special offerings throughout the year. A splendid supply of Household Needs always on hand.

WARNER'S

Norristown, Penn'a.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. B. HORNING, M. D.
Practising Physician.
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Telephone in office.
Office hours until 9 a. m.

M. Y. WEBER, M. D.
Practising Physician.
EVANSBURG, PA. Office Hours: Until 9 a. m.; 7 to 9 p. m. Bell Phone 65-12

E. A. KRUSEN, M. D.
NORRISTOWN, PA.
OFFICE: BOYER ARCADE. Hours: 9 to 9:30 a. m. Sundays, 1 to 2 only.
Day phone, Boyer Arcade, Bell 1170.
Night phone: Residence, 1218 W. Main St., Bell 716.

W. M. H. CORSON, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIST
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
OFFICE: Main St. and Fifth Avenue.

DR. S. D. CORNISH,
DENTIST.
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
First-class workmanship guaranteed. Gas administered. Prices reasonable.
Keystone Phone No. 31. Bell Phone 27-Y.

DR. FRANK BRANDRETH,
(Successor to Dr. Chas. Ryckman.)
DENTIST.
ROYERSFORD, PA. Practical Dentistry at lowest prices.

HORACE L. SAYLOR,
Justice of the Peace.
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Real estate bought and sold; conveyancing, insurance.

THOMAS HALLMAN,
Attorney-at-Law
325 SWEDR STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA.
At my residence, next door to National Bank, Collegeville, every evening.

MAYNE R. LONGSTRETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
1420 Chestnut Street, - Philadelphia, Pa.
Rooms 112-113.

NELSON P. FEELEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
509 SWEDR STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA.
At Eagleville, evenings. Bell Phone 88-B-4.

AUDUBON-OAKS-VICINITY
PARISH (Protestant Episcopal)
St. Paul's Memorial Church, Oaks
The Rev. CALVIN GRESSON, JR., Rector.
Resides in the Rectory adjoining the church. Call or write—Oaks, P. O. Pa.
See church services column.

E. S. POLEY,
Contractor and Builder,
TRAPPE, PA.
Prompt and accurate in building construction. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

WHY DID THE COW JUMP OVER THE MOON?
TO GET A BAG OF
PURINA DAIRY FEED
TRY A TON
FOR SALE AT
Collegeville Mills.
IRVIN L. FAUST
YERKES, PA.
BUTCHER AND DEALER IN
Fresh and Smoked Meats
Pork in Season
Visits Collegeville, Trappe and vicinity every Wednesday and Saturday. Evansburg, Tuesdays and Fridays.

HEADQUARTERS IN NORRISTOWN FOR GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
Complete assortment of all lines at lowest prices from which to make selections. Varieties and qualities to meet all the requirements of our patrons.
Workmen's Headquarters for HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, NECKWEAR, &c.
Our country friends are always welcome to make themselves at home at our store when they come to Norristown, whether purchases are made or not.
WILLIAM H. GILBERT
132 West Main Street
Next door to Montgomery Bank
NORRISTOWN, PA.

GEO. J. HALLMAN,
DEALER IN
Doors, Sash Mouldings,
ROOFING, PAINT, NAILS, &c. NEAR MONT CLARE, P. O. Address—R. D. 1, Phoenixville, Pa. Estimates for buildings cheerfully furnished.

JACOB C. BROWER
Justice of the Peace
PORT PROVIDENCE, PA. Real Estate and Insurance, Conveyancing and Collecting. 8-1

DR. IRVIN S. REIFSNYDER,
VETERINARIAN
Main St., opposite Collegeville Hotel
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
Both Phones. 8-17-14

H. C. SHALLCROSS
Carpenter and Builder
GRATERFORD, PA.
All kinds of carpenter work done. Estimates cheerfully furnished. 11-30-3m

F. S. KOONS,
Slaters and Roofers,
AND dealer in Slate, Slate Flaggings, Gray Stone, etc. Estimates furnished. Work contracted at lowest prices.

A. C. RAMBO,
Painter and Paperhanger
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
Latest designs of wall paper. 1-18

R. H. GRATER,
Carriage Builder,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Shop at Cross Key corner and Ridge Pike. Repairing of all kinds. Rubber tireing. Keystone Phone.

JOSEPH SHULER
REMOVED FROM 168
To 222 West Main Street
Next to Garrick Theatre, Norristown

F. C. POLEY,
LIMERICK, PA.
BUTCHER
AND DEALER IN
Fresh Beef, Veal, Lamb, Smoked Meats, Pork in Season.
Patrons in Collegeville, Trappe, and vicinity, served every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Your patronage will be appreciated.

For Latest Designs
—AND—
Lowest Prices
—IN—
Cemetery Work
—CALL ON—
H. E. BRANDT
ROYERSFORD
Walnut St. and Seventh Ave.
Yes, that printing idea is a good one. Bring the job to the INDEPENDENT PRINT SHOP; we'll work it up.

COLLEGEVILLE GARAGE

HENRY YOST, JR., Proprietor

SPECIAL BARGAINS:

2 FORD TOURING CARS, 1915 and 1918

CHANDLER ROADSTER, 1918
Run less than 4000 miles.

RIEGAL TOURING CAR, 1916
In good condition.

These cars are first-class and will be sold at very reasonable prices.

A number of other second-hand automobiles at attractive prices.

Also \$1000 worth of TIRES to be sold at a discount of 15 per cent.

HIRE SERVICE with either Overland or Ford Cars any hour of the day or night.

All makes of cars REPAIRED. Parts supplied.

A variety of the best makes of TIRES on hand.

Freed Steam and Water Heaters

An HONEST HEATER at an HONEST PRICE to warm your home—made near you and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Freed Heater Co., Inc.

General Offices
Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Factory
Collegeville, Pa.

Factory
Phoebus, Va.

MEN'S WRIST WATCHES

Thin model, odd shapes, friction buckle, leather strap; hands and numerals visible in dark.

J. D. SALLADE

16 East Main St., Norristown

CULBERTS' DRUG STORE

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.



FROM THE FOREST

to the mill, from the mill to our yard, enables us to sell

LUMBER

at prices that defy competition. We've the variety to meet every demand, as well as the grade and size. As to prices, they are always low enough, but once in a while our low goes even lower, and this is one of the times. Ask the first carpenter you meet about our stock, deliveries and prices.


W. H. GRISTOCK'S SONS

COAL, LUMBER, FEED,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

FRANK W. SHALKOP

Undertaker & Embalmer

TRAPPE, PA.



No effort spared to meet the fullest expectations of those who engage my services.

Trains met at all stations. Prompt attention to calls by telephone or telegraph.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN THE INDEPENDENT,

The Runaways

By Charles Powers Mitchell

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

"This is intolerable!" cried pretty, vivacious Florence King, and she looked prettier and more vivacious than ever as she faced her prim, straight-laced aunt with flushed cheeks and flashing eyes.

"I know my place and duties," replied the thin, salver-faced Miss Wall, with vinegarish asperity and decision. "I hope you will not compel me to proceed to extreme measures."

"Extreme measures!" gasped Florence. "Extreme measures!" she repeated, this time in almost a shriek. "Could you go any further than you have, shutting me into my own home a prisoner, forbidding me the privilege of seeing my friends? What new indignity and persecution have you devised for me? Extreme measures! I suppose you are thinking of locking me up in the basement and feeding me on bread and water."

"What I have been forced to do is all for your own good," asserted Miss Wall.

"Oh, yes—I feel awful good, I do," mimicked Florence. "I feel so meek and lowly and charitable, I could—scratch your eyes out!" and with this final crisis of indignation Florence rushed from the room, quivering in tears.

"Of all the viperish, uncontrollable tempers!" gasped Miss Wall. "Definitely!"



"I Know My Place and Duties."

ing my authority! Willfully wicked! Amazingly antagonistic! Well, I shall hold to my duty, unyielding as steel."

Miss Wall's idea of duty had been exploited to the limit. She was a half-sister of Florence's father, and when Mrs. King died had come to the King home to act as housekeeper and companion, and mentor of Florence. From the first she had antagonized the girl. Her waspish ways, her assumption of authority, her spiteful actions had chilled the warm-hearted young girl and then had created dislike.

When Mr. King was called away on business to South America, he had named Florence that he left her in charge of Miss Wall, and, knowing her high temper, asked her to be indulgent and respectful to Miss Wall.

"Fact is, Flossie," he acknowledged, "I fancy I made a mistake in bringing her here, but I can't get rid of her all at once. When I return we will make a change. Be tolerant and dutiful until then, won't you, for my sake, pet?"

"I'll do anything for you, papa," declared Florence, and although she had a hard time of it she had got along quite well with her tyrannical relative until a climax materialized. From Miss Wall by insistent gradations had promoted herself from companion to chaperone, from that to censor and absolute tyrant, and then the frail chain of shallow harmony was snapped in twain by the high-spirited Florence.

It was all about Neal Ward, whom she had known for over a year. It was unfortunate that they had become engaged while Mr. King was away, for the latter liked young Ward and he had never discussed nor censured his attentions to Florence. Miss Wall had taken it upon herself to refuse to sanction or recognize the engagement. It was peremptorily she had ordered Neal from the house. Just as insistently she had forbidden Florence to meet him or speak to him. Then Miss Wall had cut off those charming little parties of Florence's with her friends. And the last fell blow was a refusal to allow Florence to go down town alone, she always accompanying her. Florence had rebelled. She had horrified the old maid by kissing her hand to Neal when he passed the house. She smuggled all kinds of notes to her lover and received many replies. This last feature of the situation, however, had been now eliminated, for Miss Wall detecting the go-between, a household, involved in the clandestine correspondence, promptly dismissed her from service. She had prohibited even the reception of Florence's girl friends, except when she was near by, exercising the vigilance of a cat and the surveillance of an eagle.

"I shall write to my father and very soon change the condition of things," declared Florence.

"He is on his way home and by a long route, and I do not even know where to write him myself," responded Miss Wall.

"Very well, I'll find some way to relieve myself of this unheard-of persecution. I love Neal, he wishes me to marry him, and I intend to do so."

"Never, while I am in charge of you!" insisted Miss Wall.

"We shall see!"

And Miss Wall did. It was three days after the climax explosion, and Florence had not spoken to Miss Wall in the meantime. She sat in her room at dusk, mourning over her unhappy fate, when something whizzed through the air and fell upon the carpet. Florence went to the spot to pick up a japed tin box, as she thought. Then she noticed that one end held a parchment drum, through which a string ran, knotted on the inside. The string trailed out of the window.

"It's a telephone, a toy one, and—"

"I Know My Place and Duties."

ing my authority! Willfully wicked! Amazingly antagonistic! Well, I shall hold to my duty, unyielding as steel."

Miss Wall's idea of duty had been exploited to the limit. She was a half-sister of Florence's father, and when Mrs. King died had come to the King home to act as housekeeper and companion, and mentor of Florence. From the first she had antagonized the girl. Her waspish ways, her assumption of authority, her spiteful actions had chilled the warm-hearted young girl and then had created dislike.

When Mr. King was called away on business to South America, he had named Florence that he left her in charge of Miss Wall, and, knowing her high temper, asked her to be indulgent and respectful to Miss Wall.

"Fact is, Flossie," he acknowledged, "I fancy I made a mistake in bringing her here, but I can't get rid of her all at once. When I return we will make a change. Be tolerant and dutiful until then, won't you, for my sake, pet?"

"I'll do anything for you, papa," declared Florence, and although she had a hard time of it she had got along quite well with her tyrannical relative until a climax materialized. From Miss Wall by insistent gradations had promoted herself from companion to chaperone, from that to censor and absolute tyrant, and then the frail chain of shallow harmony was snapped in twain by the high-spirited Florence.

It was all about Neal Ward, whom she had known for over a year. It was unfortunate that they had become engaged while Mr. King was away, for the latter liked young Ward and he had never discussed nor censured his attentions to Florence. Miss Wall had taken it upon herself to refuse to sanction or recognize the engagement. It was peremptorily she had ordered Neal from the house. Just as insistently she had forbidden Florence to meet him or speak to him. Then Miss Wall had cut off those charming little parties of Florence's with her friends. And the last fell blow was a refusal to allow Florence to go down town alone, she always accompanying her. Florence had rebelled. She had horrified the old maid by kissing her hand to Neal when he passed the house. She smuggled all kinds of notes to her lover and received many replies. This last feature of the situation, however, had been now eliminated, for Miss Wall detecting the go-between, a household, involved in the clandestine correspondence, promptly dismissed her from service. She had prohibited even the reception of Florence's girl friends, except when she was near by, exercising the vigilance of a cat and the surveillance of an eagle.

"I shall write to my father and very soon change the condition of things," declared Florence.

"He is on his way home and by a long route, and I do not even know where to write him myself," responded Miss Wall.

"Very well, I'll find some way to relieve myself of this unheard-of persecution. I love Neal, he wishes me to marry him, and I intend to do so."

"Never, while I am in charge of you!" insisted Miss Wall.

"We shall see!"

And Miss Wall did. It was three days after the climax explosion, and Florence had not spoken to Miss Wall in the meantime. She sat in her room at dusk, mourning over her unhappy fate, when something whizzed through the air and fell upon the carpet. Florence went to the spot to pick up a japed tin box, as she thought. Then she noticed that one end held a parchment drum, through which a string ran, knotted on the inside. The string trailed out of the window.

"It's a telephone, a toy one, and—"

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public auction. Even though more than 35,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 1/2 to 9 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war.

"If we send the ships to Java for 200,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in

When you buy FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS you want the style and qualities you are looking for and full value for your money. Kindly remember that

The Collegeville Furniture Store

IS THE PLACE TO GET STYLE QUALITY and VALUE; where you can save the expense of trips to larger towns or the city and frequently some cash besides in paying for your purchases. It is always a pleasure to show goods. Our stock includes various styles of Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, and Linoleums.

CARPETS CLEANED and REPAIRED. REPAIRING and UPHOLSTERING ATTENDED TO.

John L. Bechtel,
Collegeville, Pa.

Orders entrusted to my charge will receive the most careful and pains-taking attention.

John L. Bechtel,
Collegeville, Pa.

Phone No. 18.

FOR SALE.
Farms, residences, hotels, building sites—all locations, prices and terms. Also a number of houses in Norristown, Bridgeport and Conshohocken. Money to loan on first mortgage.

THOS. B. WILSON,
Collegeville, Pa.

Don't forget to get your public sales in the INDEPENDENT and attract buyers.

More Headaches are relieved with glasses

than with medicine. This is a very simple remedy but effective. Come and see me.

A. B. PARKER, Optometrist

210 DeKalb St., NORRISTOWN, Pa.

FOR FRESH GOODS

GO TO

Odd Fellows' Hall Grocery.

Try Our Coffees, Canned Goods, Dried Fruits and Confectionery.

Daniel H. Bartman
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
Daily and Sunday Papers

KUHNT'S BAKERY

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

SOLE AGENT FOR

BURDAN'S
UNEXCELLED
ICE CREAM

FIRST-CLASS

Bread Cakes

Candies Pies, Etc.

ORDERS FOR WEDDINGS, FUNERALS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

Charles Kuhnt.

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of bread is worked and baked in the same recipe and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and corn meal in the kitchen are products of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

Explorers Simply Groggied.

It used to be told of the early explorers of the Mississippi that, after entering the delta, they never knew how they got inside, and that, after passing through it to the Gulf, they never knew how they got outside. It was many years before the navigators fixed upon landmarks which enabled them to steer in anything like a straight course.

Use for Thinness.

She (noticing individual in front)—Good gracious! Seeing Mr. Meager reminds me I forgot to order the soup bones from the butcher.—Passing Show.

E. G. BROWNBACK

TRAPPE, PA.

MANY YEARS

I have kept a well-stocked store on the OLD CORNER where my patrons have had their wants supplied at the right prices.

The stock in every department in variety, quality and low cost will be maintained in the future as in the past.

COME and get what you need, take advantage of our service and you will come again.

In GROCERIES, of whatever kind, canned and dried fruits, etc., quality and variety must take the lead.

Old and new patrons always welcome.

W. P. Fenton,
Collegeville, Pa.

RAMBO HOUSE

(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE)

NORRISTOWN, PA.

All modern conveniences. First-class table service. Large automobile garage.

P. K. GABLE, Proprietor.

FORD

The Universal Car

It's no longer necessary to go into the details describing the practical merits of the Ford Car—everybody knows all about "The Universal Car." How it goes and comes day after day and year after year at an operating expense so small that it's wonderful. This advertisement is to urge prospective buyers to place orders without delay as the war has produced conditions which may interfere with normal production. Buy a Ford car when you can get one. We'll take good care of your order—get your Ford to you soon as possible—and give the best in "after service" when required.

I. C. & M. C. LANDES
AUTHORIZED FORD AGENTS
YERKES, PA.

Mosheim's Clothes

Are Not Reduced

Because they have been priced low enough at the start to compare with present so-called reduced clothes. You'll find more real, solid value in our safe stylish clothes at current prices than you'll be able to buy elsewhere at similar figures. They have been bought right at the start and the brisk buying of our patrons testifies they are being sold right at the finish.

We are showing a splendidly complete variety of all the latest variations in

Belt and Plain Suits and Overcoats
from \$10 to \$30

and lest you forget, each one represents the pinnacle in value-giving under present war times.

Boys' Suits, Overcoats
and Mackinaws

That offer the utmost in service at the least outlay of cash

Priced \$3.50 to \$12.50

S. MOSHEIM
Pottstown's Principal Clothier

WHEN YOU NEED

Steam or Hot Water Heating or Plumbing

Of any kind well and satisfactorily done at reasonable prices, call on

L. S. SCHATZ
Collegeville, Pa.
BOTH 'PHONES

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

A Special Coffee at a Special Price.

20 Cents a Pound

We always sold it at 25 cents or more. A card to the store will bring it to you on Mondays and Wednesdays.

The Quillman Grocery Company
Main & DeKalb Sts., Norristown, Pa.

FAT HENS ON FARMS AN ECONOMIC WASTE.

It is the usual thing to find the old hens that constitute the average farmer's flock hog fat during the winter months and in consequence not laying.

So thoroughly is the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture convinced as to this that they are conducting a campaign of education at the present season strongly urging the farmers to feed their hens this winter for eggs and not for fat.

The old saying that a hen must be fat to lay should be moderated into a hen must be in good physical condition to lay. The farmers' flocks are usually Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds and of all old hens of these varieties have a predisposition to lay on fat in the fall and winter and loaf so far as egg production is concerned, during this period.

Right after the moult, at a season when it is abnormal for a hen to lay anyhow, is when this season of laying on too much fat begins and the thing to do is first weed out the market all broken-down hens and all excessively short and loose or fluffy plumage ones.

Then insist that the hens of the flock get no grain except such as they must put in several hours each day working for in straw or other litter. Then instead of whole corn the corn should be cracked and corn should not be more than one-third the grain ration. Then, too, go scant on wet mash, or, if a dry mash is fed, the hopper must not be

open longer than one hour daily. Either, to be fed in late afternoon only. Then bulky food such as corn stover, cut clover, mangels and not forgetting at least ten per cent. of beef scrap.

On the other hand, many flocks of White Leghorn pullets fail to lay well in the winter because they do not get enough or eat enough. The Department's advice is to coax White Leghorn pullets to eat all they possibly can. Do not stint good sound grain, wet mash and beef scrap.—Poultry Item.

ANTIQUITY OF THE SAFETY PIN.

That the Hittites were in constant communication with the other nations is shown by the fact that Egyptian scarabs and amulets, Phoenician pottery, Greek terra cotta figures are found in the tombs of different periods. Bronze daggers are fairly common, and Woolley proudly showed me a safety pin, 3,000 years old, that would still work. Some stone-age pottery, with the very ancient emblems of thunder, or of the weather god, was found in its original kiln.—Christian Herald.

ESTABLISHED A RECORD.

"What did mother say when you proposed to her daddy?"

"She hung her head and was silent for several minutes. And that is the only time I have ever known her to be silent for several minutes."—Detroit Free Press.

